

STATE OF WAR ON.

Continued from first page.

The Indian troops and the authorities are now confident of their ability to deal out an unpleasant surprise to the Boers in the event of an attempt to rush the position. At Dundee there are about six thousand men. This force ought to be sufficient to stem a Boer advance by way of Zululand and to maintain the line of communication with the base at Pietermaritzburg, the headquarters of General Sir George Stewart White.

On the Bechuanaland border the situation seems to give the Boers a temporary advantage. There is considerable anxiety in the districts of Vryburg and Mafeking, although it is hoped that the reinforcements recently dispatched there will be sufficient to protect the rich town of Kimberley. A dispatch from Kimberley says Cecil Rhodes is expected there shortly.

A dispatch from Pietermaritzburg says intense excitement prevails there owing to persistent reports that the Orange Free State troops have already crossed the border and are advancing upon Ladysmith.

A later dispatch says the invaders entered Natal by the important Pass of Cundy Cleugh, thirty-seven miles southwest of Newcastle. The Boers are expected to occupy Newcastle, Natal, tomorrow morning.

OUTLANDERS VOLUNTEER.

YESTERDAY afternoon the Governor of Natal, Sir Walter Francis Healy-Hutchinson, with General Sir George White and General Symons received a deputation of Outlanders at Pietermaritzburg, who offered to enroll three thousand volunteers among the refugees. The authorities promised to assist the undertaking.

A delayed dispatch from Pietermaritzburg says that all councils that active operations are merely a matter of a few days, and perhaps of a few hours. The Boers are rapidly reinforcing on the borders and becoming more warlike. A considerable section of the Sandveld force has approached nearer the frontier and another nearer Utrecht. It is announced that General Princeps has been formally appointed Commandant General of the Orange Free State forces and has established headquarters at Albermarle.

A dispatch from Newcastle, Natal, says that a telegram received from the Government states that war with Great Britain will probably begin to-night (Wednesday). The Premier felt it his duty to warn the people. A public meeting was held, and it was decided to leave the matter in the hands of the corporation. Ex-Premier Escombe, who is a pro-Boer, spoke reassuringly, stating that there was no immediate danger; that he anticipated no harm from the Boers and no panic, the people leaving at their own discretion.

NO DECLARATION OF WAR EXPECTED.

So far as a declaration of war is concerned, the feeling in London is that the Transvaal will merely invite the British Diplomatic Agent Conyngham Greene, to leave Pretoria on the expiration of the time limit of the ultimatum, such an act would preclude the necessity of any further declaration. Certainly Great Britain will not declare war against what she considers a dependent State. Actual hostilities, therefore, are expected to take the place of a formal declaration.

A dispatch from Cape Town says that Mr. Greene is expected to leave Pretoria this evening (Wednesday).

The Orange Free State and Transvaal officials, according to a dispatch from Bloemfontein, held a conference regarding the time limit of the Boer ultimatum. The Transvaal wanted to allow only twenty-four hours, but the Free State suggested a compromise on forty-eight hours, this view prevailing.

It is not believed at Bloemfontein that any formal declaration of war will be made.

LOYAL SCENES IN LONDON.

DEMONSTRATIONS ON THE EXCHANGES—A CALL BY THE LORD MAYOR.

London, Oct. 11.—There was a great scene on the floor of the Stock Exchange at 3:30 p.m. today, the time of the expiration of the period fixed in the Boer ultimatum. The brokers gathered and began singing "God Save the Queen" and "Rule Britannia." A large crowd outside took up the strain, and singing and cheering spread from point to point in the neighborhood until the whole district was alive with enthusiasm.

A demonstration similar to that which took place on the floor of the Stock Exchange occurred at the Baltic, one of the principal Produce Exchanges, where the Union Jack was unfurled from the ceiling, the members singing "Rule Britannia" and "God Save the Queen."

The Lord Mayor, Sir John Voco Moore, has summoned a public meeting for 2 o'clock Friday afternoon at the Guildhall to express confidence in the South African policy of the Government.

CONTINENT IN SYMPATHY WITH BOERS.

London, Oct. 11.—Continental opinion, so far as it can be ascertained from to-day's dispatches, remains largely anti-British. Popular sympathy with the Boers is being shown in various ways in Germany, where, however, officialdom maintains an absolutely correct attitude.

French opinion is well known. The boulevard patrols are especially virulent in their attacks upon Great Britain since the ultimatum was issued. And they gleefully anticipate a long and difficult war.

ATTITUDE OF THE CAPE MINISTRY.

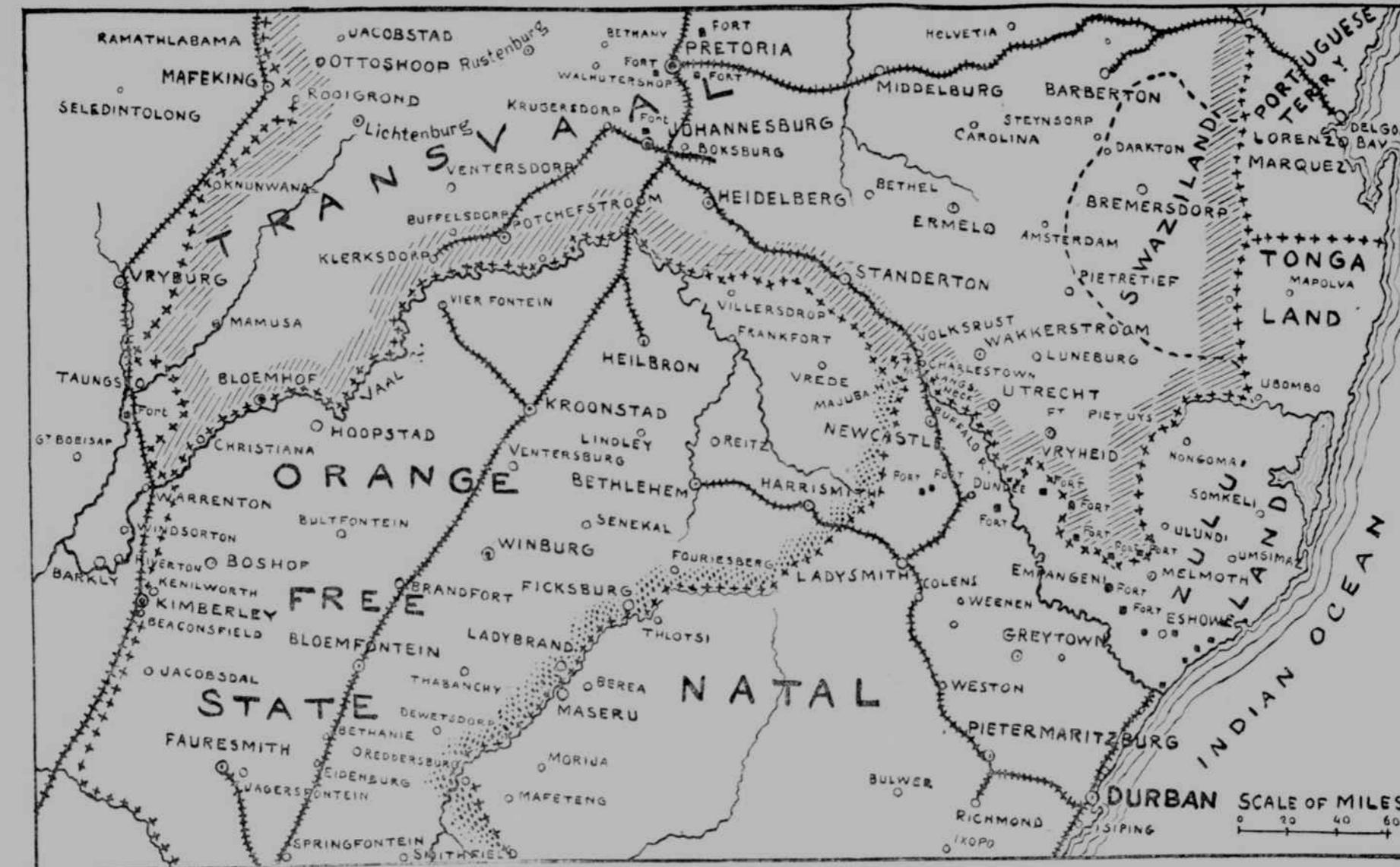
SUBJECT MUCH DISCUSSED IN LONDON.

PREMIER SCHREINER MAY BE DISMISSED.

London, Oct. 11.—The attitude which the Cape Colony Ministry will adopt on the actual outbreak of hostilities is much discussed here. Dispatches from Cape Town say that the Cabinet will resign, while there were persistent reports to-day in London that Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of Cape Colony, had already dismissed William P. Schreiner and his colleagues. It is evident that one or the other of these contingencies must occur, as the Governor and Commander-in-Chief must be in a position to carry out defensive measures without regard to possible obstruction on the part of an unsympathetic Cabinet.

An important South African firm in London has received a dispatch from Cape Town saying that a resolution of the Dutch in Cape Colony is regarded as imminent.

Cape Town, Oct. 11.—Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of Cape Colony and British High Commissioner in South Africa, has issued a proclamation declaring all persons abetting the enemy in



MAP SHOWING THE EASTERN, SOUTHERN AND WESTERN BORDERS OF THE TRANSVAAL, WHERE THE FIGHTING IS EXPECTED TO BREAK OUT.

a state of war with Great Britain to be guilty of high treason.

The news of the Boer ultimatum and of the character of the demands evoked at first only incredulity. When the report was confirmed incredulity gave way to a feeling of stupor, which was shortly replaced by anger at the impudence of the document. Then followed signs of relief at the relaxation of the long tension and the final clearing up of the situation by an ultimate.

Although the Progressives do not profess to desire war for war's sake, there is a universal belief that only war can effect a settlement.

There is little fear with regard to the possibility of a successful Boer attack upon Cape Colony. It is believed that the garrison is well able to hold its own. The fact is recalled that in 1881, when the British were standing on the defensive, they were almost invariably successful.

In the course of a debate in the Cape House of Assembly last evening regarding the allegations of Boer maltreatment of refugees from the Transvaal, the Premier, Mr. Schreiner, implored the House not to believe the newspapers in this particular.

"So far as I know," he said, "there is no truth in the statements that the Orange Free State officials have committed brutal assaults upon refugee passengers, and the officials deny these statements."

On the other hand, the reports of outrage and insult are plentifully corroborated.

CONSUL GENERAL WHITE QUILTS LONDON

**BOER REPRESENTATIVE SHOWS MUCH DIS-
TRESS OVER THE RUPTURE.**

London, Oct. 11.—Montague White, Consul General of the South African Republic in London, closed the consulate this afternoon and immediately left London for the Continent.

Mr. White's departure was not attended by any excitement. Before shaking off the dust of England, he said to a representative of The Associated Press:

"The expected has happened. I only hope the hellishness of this premeditated crushing out of a hardy republic is now apparent. Let me remind America that the onus of war lies not

is generally conceived. Our evident desire to conciliate has been much appreciated, and our refusal to allow our household affairs to be administered by another nation has not excited genuine indignation here or in any quarter of the globe. However, Mr. Chamberlain has accomplished his purpose, and all hope is gone. I believe, nevertheless, that a considerable reversal in British opinion would be effected by any serious defeat for most of those now supporting the Government are doing so with a light heart and on general principles, not stopping to count the cost of war."

Mr. White cited the Sandiwana massacre as an instance of such a change in British opinion. He went on to say:

"I suppose there can be only one ultimate result of the hostilities. As to the duration of the war, I am not able to venture even a guess. It seems to me a matter of the greatest uncertainty. I hope that Great Britain will not begin the wiping out process until December. In the mean time we shall see what we shall see."

"I have received no special instructions or news from the Transvaal during the last forty-eight hours, and I expect none, having long ago received directions as to the course for me to take when matters reached this stage. I shall remain on the Continent, and if anything further can be done in the interest of my Government I shall, of course, endeavor to do it, though there seems nothing left but to fight it out to the bitter end."

Mr. White seemed much distressed over the rupture, and evidently did not entertain the least hope of Boer success. He said the Transvaal Agency in Brussels would be continued as the European headquarters of the Government.

Mr. White's reference to the Sandiwana massacre is an allusion to the attack made on January 22, 1879, by some fifteen thousand Zulus upon the British camp at Isandlwana, in which the British lost nearly four thousand men. Five hundred soldiers of the 4th Regiment, with Colonel Durnford, Lieutenant-Colonel Pulleine and other officers, were massacred, the British total loss being about 3,500. Two thousand Zulus are said to have been killed.

ROSEBURY DECLARES HIS ATTITUDE.

**PARTY CONTROVERSES MUST BE RELE-
GATED TO A MORE CONVENIENT SEASON.**

London, Oct. 11.—Lord Rosebery, the former

President Kruger to believe that Lord Rosebery and his followers might come to the assistance of the Transvaal, thus stiffening President Kruger's back to resist British demands. According to this explanation, Lord Rosebery's year had been that President Kruger would yield, which, from His Lordship's point of view, would have been fatal, as he is fully convinced that the only road to permanent peace is the defeat of the Boers.

MINES TO BE CONFISCATED.

WAR MEASURES ADOPTED AT PRETORIA—MOBILIZATION OF THE BOERS.

Pretoria, Oct. 11.—"The Official Gazette" to-day contains the confiscation law, approved by the Volksraad September 29, redoubling the mining article in the Gold law eliminated last year, empowering the Government to confiscate the claims and mines belonging to persons convicted of treason or conspiracy against the State.

"The Official Gazette" to-day also contains a proclamation calling upon all burghers domiciled outside the republic without permission of the Government to present themselves forthwith to their respective commandants for service, failing which they will be punished by fine varying from £100 to £500, or by imprisonment and confiscation of property.

Experiments have shown that an armored train can be pierced like tissue paper by Croesus guns.

The German detachment has posted a big gun on the Free State-Natal border in a position to act Walkerstroom. Five hundred burghers assisted in hauling the gun up a steep and almost inaccessible declivity.

Some of the laagers are flying the Irish flag jointly with the flags of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

The Ambulance Corps has arrived.

A dispatch from Volksraad says the entire first draft of the Transvaal and Free State Boers is now mobilized. The laager has been shifted to a better position for water and grazing.

The general, commandants and field cornets have inspected the various strategical positions on the border.

A man, ostensibly coming from the Orange Free State, has been detained here owing to his suspicious actions.

ALL QUIET AT MAFEKING.

Cape Town, Oct. 11.—The following despatch was received here at noon from Mafeking:

"No alarm was raised here during the night. Although all the preparations have been made for defense, the exactions increase. It was aggravated by a report that the wires had been cut. This, as it turned out, was due to the fighting top of an armored train which the train guards had forgotten to lower. The telegraph staff had hard work to restore communication, but this was accomplished early this morning."

"General Cronje's force, estimated at four thousand men, is known to be in readiness. Apparently there is no intention on the part of the Boers to attack Bulawayo."

"The town is dull owing to the departure of the troops, and business is at a complete standstill. The utmost effort will be made to keep the mines working. Splendid rains have again fallen."

Advises from Bulawayo say that the Gwelo-Gwanda Railway service in Rhodesia continues uninterrupted.

KRUEGER'S BIRTHDAY OBSERVED.

FLAGS DISPLAYED AND CONGRATULATIONS RECEIVED IN PRINCIPIA.

Pretoria, Oct. 10 delayed in transmission—President Kruger's birthday was announced this morning with a salute in camp and a general display of flags throughout the town. There was no official reception, but the foreign representatives called upon the President. The British diplomatic agent, Conyngham Greene, was represented by the secretary of the agency.

Congratulatory telegrams were received by the President from all parts of South Africa and Europe.

In the course of the morning, addressing a body of burghers who called immediately before setting out for the front, the President impressed upon them that they must not trust in themselves, but should place all their reliance upon God, who directs every bullet.

"You must keep up your courage," he said, "and remember that in former days, although our enemies were numerous, comparatively few burghers fell."

The burghers departed singing the Boer national airs.

OPINIONS OF WILLIAM T. STEAD.

London, Oct. 11.—William T. Stead, Editor of "The Review of Reviews," in the course of an interview, says:

"I maintain that this war is being forced upon the Boers by men who have never forgotten Majuba Hill. In my opinion, owing to Britain's unpreparedness, hostilities during the next two months will result in the international yachting race off the Cape of Good Hope. As there cannot be any serious fighting during that period, hostilities will be dull as yacht races without wind. We have plenty of time, therefore, to count the cost and to reckon up the guilt of a contemplated wholesale homicide in the Transvaal. Long before Christmas, I take it, the fool fury of the Jingoists will have evaporated."

FRENCH STEAMER SEARCHED.

Lourenco Marques, Oct. 11.—The British third class cruiser Philomel has returned, after fol-

squadron is also under command of an officer who has been enthusiastic in gunnery matters, and "the men behind the guns" are probably not inferior to those of any other British squadron. The vessels now on that station or at Cape Town are the following: The Monarch (250), the Doris (250), the Tarlar (250), the Barracuda (100), the Sparrow (60) and the Partridge (60). All of these vessels could be quickly assembled at any point, and the squadron could, of course, be reinforced from other stations.

TO CARE FOR BRITISH INTERESTS.

AN UNDERSTANDING REACHED AS TO THIS COUNTRY'S ACTION IN CASE OF WAR.

Washington, Oct. 11.—It is practically settled that the United States will look after the interests of Great Britain in the Transvaal in the event of war. Although Great Britain up to a late hour to-day had made no formal request for such action on the part of the United States, it is believed that there is a perfect understanding between the representatives of the two governments. Mr. Teller, the British Chargé d'Affaires, had another conference with Acting Secretary Hill at the State Department to-day, at which, it is said, an understanding was reached that the United States would look after British interests in the Transvaal in the case of withdrawal of the British representatives should be made necessary by a declaration of war.

The United States representatives in the Transvaal and also in the British colonies of Natal and Colony, as well as the consuls in the Orange Free State, will be busy men in the event of an outbreak of hostilities, for, in addition to the British interests which will be confided to their care, their first attention must be directed to those of American citizens. These are by no means inconsiderable in extent and value. The best information that the State Department has been able to gather tends to show that there are no less than a thousand American citizens in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State alone. These Americans are, as a rule, men of standing, representing in many cases great manufacturing and exporting concerns, as well as being charged with supervision over the interests of American capitalists who have invested many millions of dollars in the gold and diamond fields.

London, Oct. 11.—The Foreign Office confirms the report that Great Britain has asked the United States Government to empower its consular authorities in the Transvaal to represent British interests there in case of hostilities.

WAR WILL BE BRIEF.

VIEWS OF A CAPE COLONIST MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT VISITING THIS COUNTRY.

Chicago, Oct. 11.—It consists of Rondebosch, Cape Colony, a Member of Parliament for that colony, who left Africa five weeks ago, and who is on a pleasure tour of the United States, arrived in Chicago today. He said he had lived in Africa many years, and was thoroughly familiar with the situation there. He was disposed to doubt the truth of the reported ultimatum sent to England by the Transvaal, but expressed the opinion that war was to come and that it would result in speedy defeat of the Boers.

THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

WILD RUMOR FROM PRETORIA.
REPORT THAT THE BRITISH AGENT HAS BEEN ASSASSINATED DISCREDITED IN LONDON.

London, Oct. 11.—It is rumored that Conyngham Greene, the British diplomatic agent at Pretoria, has been assassinated there.

The report, however, is unconfirmed, and is discredited at the Colonial Office.

The British Agent and Chargé d'Affaires in the South African Republic is Conyngham Greene, who was born in Ireland in 1854 and on his mother's side is a grandson of the third Lord Plunkett. He was educated at Harrow and at Pembroke College, Oxford. He entered the Foreign Office in 1873. While he was Third Secretary at Athens, he married Lady, daughter of the fifth Earl of Courtown. Seven years later he became the diplomatic secretary and after various experience in various posts abroad went to the Transvaal in 1884, receiving a year later the recognition of a Commandership of the Bath.

RASUTOS BECOMING RESTLESS.

Pietermaritzburg, Oct. 11.—The Rasutos are becoming restless and congregating on the borders.

SIR HENRY BURDETTE'S OPINION.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Sir Henry Burdette, who is one of Sir Thomas Lipton's guests on board the Elgin, spoke earnestly yesterday of the threatened war with the Boers.

"England does not want war with these people," said he. "They are bringing it upon themselves by acting in a most unreasonable manner. As Arthur Balfour has truly